LEBEDEVA, A. A.

Lebedeva, A. A. "Arteries of the duodenum of man and certain vertebrates." First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni I. P. Pavlov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

LEBEDEVA, A.A.

Duodenal arteries in some vertebrates. Zool.zhur. 38 no.9:
1388-1395 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo
institute.

(DUODENUM--BLOOD VESSELS)

LEBEDEVA, A.A.

Arteries of the duodenum in man. Vest.khir. 82 no.2:23-27 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova. Adres avtora: Moskva, Mokhovaya, d. 11, kafedra normal'noy anatomii.
(DUODENUM, blood supply
arteries, topography in cadavers (Rus))

YURK, Yu.Yu., prof.; SHNYUKOV, Ye.F., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk;
LEBEDEVA, A.D.

So-called quartz aureoles surrounding magnetite crystals in rocks of Krivoy Rog iron ore stratum. Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.2: 244-252 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Petrology)

S/0062/64/000/003/0565/0566

ACCESSION NR: AP4025012

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M.F.; Komarov, N.V.; Maroshin, Yu. V.;
Lebedeva, A. D.

TITLE: Synthesis of vinylacetylenic alkoxysilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1964, 565-566

TOPIC TAGS: vinylacetylenic alkoxysilane, synthesis, vinylacetylenic chloride, continuous process

ABSTRACT: A method proposed for the synthesis of vinylacetylenealkoxysilanes (a new class of organosilicon compounds) includes the preparation of thedialkylvinylethynylbromomagnesiumalcoholate:

$$R'R''C=O+CH_2=CHC\equiv CMgBr\rightarrow R'R''(CH_2=CHC\equiv C)COMgBr$$

and reacting the latter with alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes:

$$R'R''(CH_2=CHC\equiv C)COMgBr+R_3SiCl\rightarrow R_3SiOC(C\equiv CCH=CH_2)R'R''.$$

where R, R' and R" = H or organic radicals. The process may be continuous since the intermediate product does not need to be isolated.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4025012

However, secondary reaction products are formed: vinylacetylene chlorides result from the reaction between the vinylacetylenealkoxysilane and the original chlorosilane under the influence of the magnesium halide: $R'R''(CH_2=CHC\equiv C)COSiR_3 + R_3SiCl \rightarrow$ $\rightarrow R'R''(CH_2=CHC\equiv C)CCl + R_3SiOSiR_3$

For instance, 1,1-dimethylpenten-4-yn-2-oxytrimethylsilane and trimethylchlorosilane reacted in the presence of 50% freshly prepared MgClBr to form the 1,1-dimethylpenten-4-yn-2,1-chloride. The (1,1-dimethylpenten-4-yn-2-oxy)trimethyl-, (1,1-dimethylpenten-4-yn-2-oxy)methylethyl- and (1-methyl-1-ethylpenten-4-yn-2-oxy)methylethylsilanes were synthesized. These compounds are insoluble in water, soluble in organic solvents, unstable to acid, highly chemically reactive and polymerize on storage. Orig. art. has: 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Aug63 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

YURK, Yu.Yu.; LEBEDEVA, A.D. [Lebedieva, A.D.]

Gypsum crystals of Pliocene sediments in Tarutino District.
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN URSR. Ser.petr.,min. ta geokhim.
no.6:178-184 '60. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tarutino District—Gypsum crystals)

KOMAROV, N. V.; MAROSHIN, Yu. V.; LEBEDEVA, A. D.; ASTAF'YEVA, L. N.

Oxygen-containing organosilicon compounds. Report No. 7: Acetylene and vinylacetylene silanols and their transformations. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.1:97-105 '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Silanol) (Unsaturated compounds)

LEBEDEVA, A.F. (Leningrad)

Gas exchange during general vibration. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 1 no.1: 45-50 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

LEBEDEVA, A.F. (Leningrad)

Experimental data on the effect of general vertical vibration on changes in body weight in growing rats. Gig.truda i prof. zab. 2 no.3:25-28 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BODY WEIGHT)

VOZHZHOVA, A.I.; LEBEDEVA, A.F.

Effect of vibration and noise on the functional condition of the motor analyzer. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:102-111 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NOISE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MOVEMENT DISORDERS)

LEBEDEVA, A.F.; TSYUY CHZHUN-SYAN [Ch'ü Chung-hsiang]

Effect of general vertical vibrations on arterial blood pressure and pulse. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:175-182 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PULSE)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

BURLOVA, Lidiya Yakovlevna; LEBEDEVA, Aleksandra Filippovna; TARASOVA, Anna Vladimirovna; ZYATYUSHKOV, A.I., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Work hygiene in plants of the textile industry; cotton-spinning and weaving manufacture] Gigiena truda na predpriiatiiakh tekstil'noi promyshlennosti: v bumagopriadil'nom i tkatskom proizvodstve. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 49 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(COTTON MANUFACTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

LEBEDEVA, A.F.

Functional state of the motor analysor in vibration disease caused by local vibration. Trudy LSGMI 75:40-50 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva - Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LEBEDEVA, A.F.; CHULKOVA, A.G.

Electrophoretic study of blood serum proteins in vibration sickness. Trudy LSGMI 75:62-68 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LEBEDEVA, A.F.

Activity of alkaline phosphatase of the blood in metal trimmers. Trudy LSGMI 75:69-73 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta.

LEBEDEVA, A.F.; VOZHZHOVA, A.I.

Effect of general vibration and noise on some functions of the motor analysor. Trudy LSGMI 75:85-90 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

AZBEL', A.G.; BURLOVA, L.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, A.F.

Some palliative measures to reduce the harmful effect of the vibration of blanking and stamping hammer-dies on workers' bodies. Trudy LSGMI 75:125-131 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva - Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BURLOVA, Lidiya Yakovlevna; LEBEDEVA, Aleksandra Filipovna;
TARASOVA, Anna Vladimirovna; YUKHNOVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Prevention of occupational diseases in clothing factories]
Preduprezhdenie professional'nykh zabolevanii na shveinykh
fabrikakh. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 55 p. (MIRA 18:8)

L 29339-66 EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6018226 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/006/0022/0028

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, A. F. (Leningrad)

37

B

ORG: Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene (Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: The functional interaction of some analyzers during noise^{22}-vibration^{22} stimulus

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 6, 1966, 22-28

TOPIC TAGS: vibration effect, noise effect, auditory analyzer, motor analyzer, visual analyzer, central nervous system, occupational disease

ABSTRACT: Change of analyzer interaction due to vibration was studied as an index of functional disruption of the central nervous system. The lability of auditory and motor analyzers in metal trimmers suffering from vibration sickness^{14} was determined. Eighty-one patients at an occupational-diseases clinic, aged 23—50 and with service periods from 2—25 yr, were compared with nine healthy metal trimmers. Each day these workers were exposed to medium- and high-frequency noise of 105—118 db; the vibration frequency was 18—24 cps, and the amplitude 0.15—0.40 mm. Noise was produced on a BEF intermittent noise generator, creating 3—360 bursts of sound per min. Auditory acuity was investigated in 50 clinic patients using the tonal audiometry method. Motor and visual analyzer function was studied using the sensomotor reaction to a visual stimulus. Experimental results showed that noise-vibration

Card 1/3 UDC: 617-001.34-07:[616.28-008+616.8-009.1]-072.7

O

stimuli caused a pronounced (statistically reliable) decrease in the critical frequency of sound bursts in 76 of the 81 patients tested. The changes observed depended directly on the degree of vibration sickness and the length of service. In addition, audiometry revealed considerable auditory acuity loss in 46 of 50 subjects: hearing losses were mainly in the high frequencies (3000—4000 cps) in workers with service periods up to 5 yr; for workers with longer service periods pronounced hearing losses in a wide range of frequencies were observed, with a maximum at 3000—6000 cps. It was concluded that the prolonged effect of vibration and noise disrupts the functional lability of nervous processes in the auditory analyzer, raises audibility thresholds and lowers the critical frequency of sound bursts. Disruption of motor analyzer function in patients was manifested in delayed motor reactions in response to a visual stimulus and in an increase in the number of errors during work on a special apparatus (see Table 1). The number of complaints

Table 1.

Degree of vibration sickness	Errors (%)	Statistical error
Control	2.9 + 0.9%	
1	9.8 + 0.36%	t = 7.0
2—3	18.8 + 1.1%	t = 11.2

L 29339-66

ACC NR: AP6018226

0

of visual disturbances during work on the apparatus led to the conclusion that functional shifts in the visual analyzer had also occurred. Thus, work requiring concentration, attention, and accuracy performed by people suffering from vibration sickness led to disruption of the activity of nervous system coordination centers. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb65/ ORIG REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 5010

Card 3/3 CC

LEBEDEVA, A. G., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes in the functional status of the neuromuscular apparatus in the regeneration of the peripheral severance of a nerve." Smolensk, 1957, 16 pp (Smolensk State Medical Institute), 150 copies (KL, 32-57, 97)

T

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Neuromuscular Physiology
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8384

Author : Lebedeva, A.G.
Institut. : Smolensk Medical Institute
Title : The Disappearance of the Indirect Irritability of a Muscle in the Presence of Secondary Degeneration of a Nerve.

Orig. Pub. : Tr. Smolenskogo med. in-ta, 1957, 6, 62--66

Abstract : The investigation was conducted on frogs at various periods after unilateral transection of the sciatic nerve up until the time when indirect excitability disappeared and for several succeeding days. For the first 7--10 days after the nerve was transected changes in action currents were slight. Subsequently earlier and more marked changes were observed in action currents recorded from the muscles as compared with those recorded from the nerve. After 15--16 days there was a definite reduction in the biocurrents recorded from the muscle under

Card: 1/3

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Neuromuscular Physiology
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8384

[illegible] :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : study as compared with a control muscle. There was a marked augmentation in the progessive decline of muscle potentials in the face of strong repetitive stimulation of the nerve. There was a considerable change in the action currents by the 19th or 20th day after transection of the nerve. After 22 to 24 days it was usually not possible to record any action current from the muscle upon stimulation of the nerve. Conductivity from nerve to muscle also disappeared. The conclusion is drawn that in secondary nerve degeneration there is an earlier on-

Card: 2/3

LEBEDEVA, A.I., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra (Moskva).

Care of diabetic patients in comatose states. Med.sestra no.5:27-29 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Bol'nitsa imeni S.P. Botkina. (Diabetes) (Nurses and nursing)

SALMIN, L.V.; VASIL'EVA, A.V., GAL'PERIN, I.P.; NEMTSEVA, V.K.; LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Study of the effectiveness of typhoid fever vaccines epidemiologically. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:8-12 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir.- dotsent Ye.S. Popova) i Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova (dir. A.N.Meshalova).
(TYPHOID FEVER--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Early diagnosis of typho-paratyphoid diseases. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.6:30-31 Je'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I. Lebedeva), nauchnyy rukovoditel' A.S.Medvedev).

(TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

M

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63236

AUTHOR : Lebedeva, A. I.
INST. : Leningrad Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Effect of Radium and Schist on the Protein Content in the Seeds of Barley, Peas and Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 212-216

ABSTRACT : Fields trials were conducted in 1948; the vegetative - in 1953-1954. With the general radioactivity of the schist being about 1.10^{-10} curie to 1 g of schist, doses of 5, 50, 500, 1000 and 2500 kg/ha were tested without NPK and with the application of NPK. Without the application of NPK, the protein content in wheat grain increased with the increase in the dose of schist and with the introduction of NPK, this increase was observed up to the dose of 50 kg/ha. In the vegetation experiment with Viner barley, schist was tried in the doses of 0.2 and 2.0 g to 1 kg of soil with the application of 0, NP, NK, PK, NPK. The author consi-

Card: 1/2

LEBEDEVA~~, A. I.,~~ Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of natural radioactive substances upon quality of the crop and certain biochemical processes in agricultural plants." Len, 1958. 22 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Len Agr Inst), 120 copies (KL, 17-58, 110)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Radiation injuries. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.2:92-94 Mr-Ap '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - kand.med.nauk Ya.M. Romanov) i Oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (zav. - kand. med.nauk A.N. Styskin).
(RADIUM, inj. eff.
breast atrophy (Rus))
(BREAST, eff. of radiations,
radium-induced astrophy (Rus))

MEDVEDEV, A.S.; LISHANINA, N.Ye.; LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of diphtheria in Ashkhabad. Zdrav. Turk. 8 no.2:24-26 F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.S. Medvedev) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Ashkhabadskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach A.I.Lebedeva).

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

New formations of feldspars in Cambrian sands. Uch.zap.Len.un.
no.209:73-79 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Feldspar) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Studying ancient Paleozoic sediments in Leningrad Province; review of literature. Uch.zap.LGU no.268:248-262 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

(Leningrad Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; TIMOFEYEV, B.V.

Organic remains in lower Cambrian "blue clays" [with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.12:42-48 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Russian Platform--Paleontology)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Physicochemical conditions of the formation of ancient Paleozoic rocks in the northwestern part of the Russian Platform. Vest. LGU 18 no.6:24-35 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Russian platform—Mineralogical chemistry)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Secondary alterations in Ancient Paleozoic arenaceous-argillaceous sediments in the northwestern part of the Russian Platform. Uch. zap. LGU no.310:224-244 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

L 43904-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6015651 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0059/0059

INVENTOR: Kharitonov, V. M.; Lebedeva, A. I.; Saburova, A. V.; Nikonova, Ye. A.

38
B
15

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for processing caprone fiber. Class 29, No. 181238 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers and Experimental Plant (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh volokon a eksperimental'nyy zavod)]

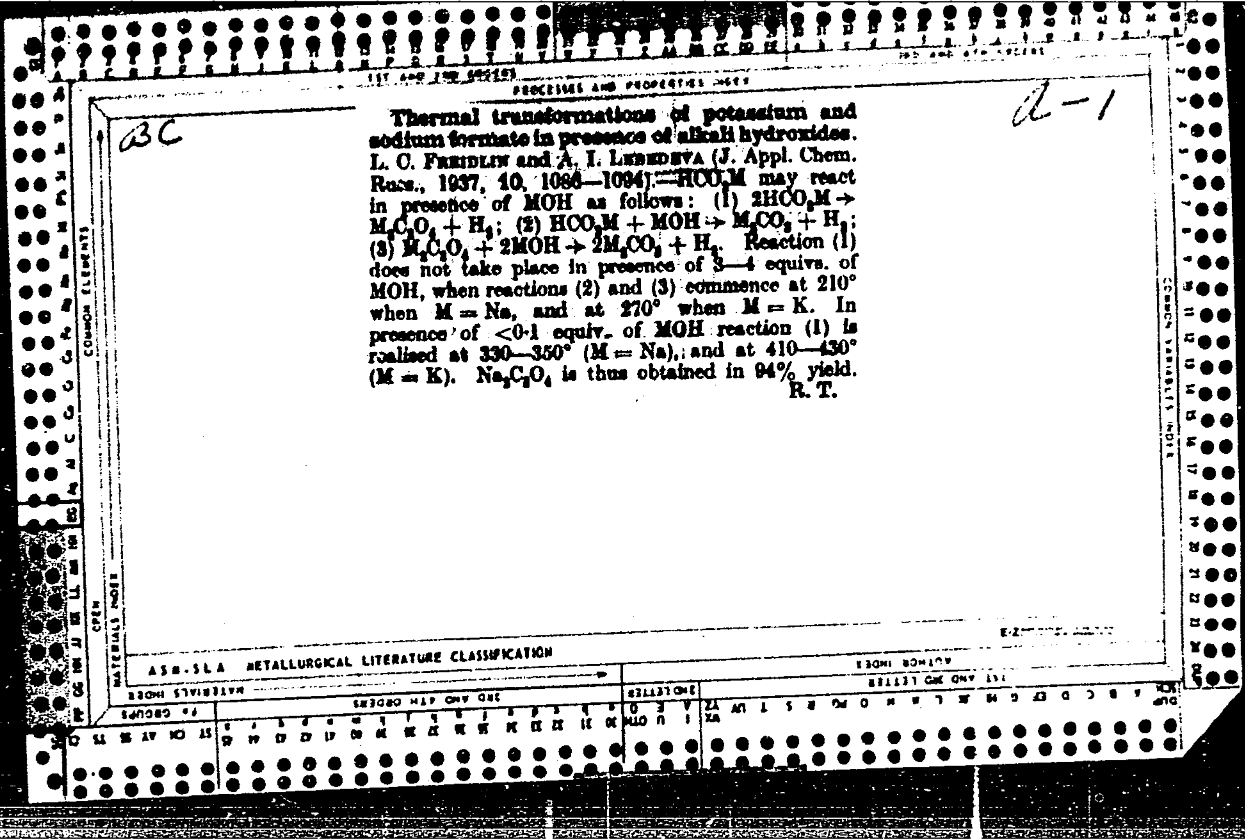
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 59

TOPIC TAGS: caprone, caprone fiber, synthetic fiber, lubricant emulsifier, silicon lubricant

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of processing caprone fiber by applying an emulsion consisting of a lubricant, an emulsifier, a stabilizer, and an antistatic on freshly spun fiber. To improve the working conditions, a silicon oil is used as the lubricant. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 25May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.494.675.82

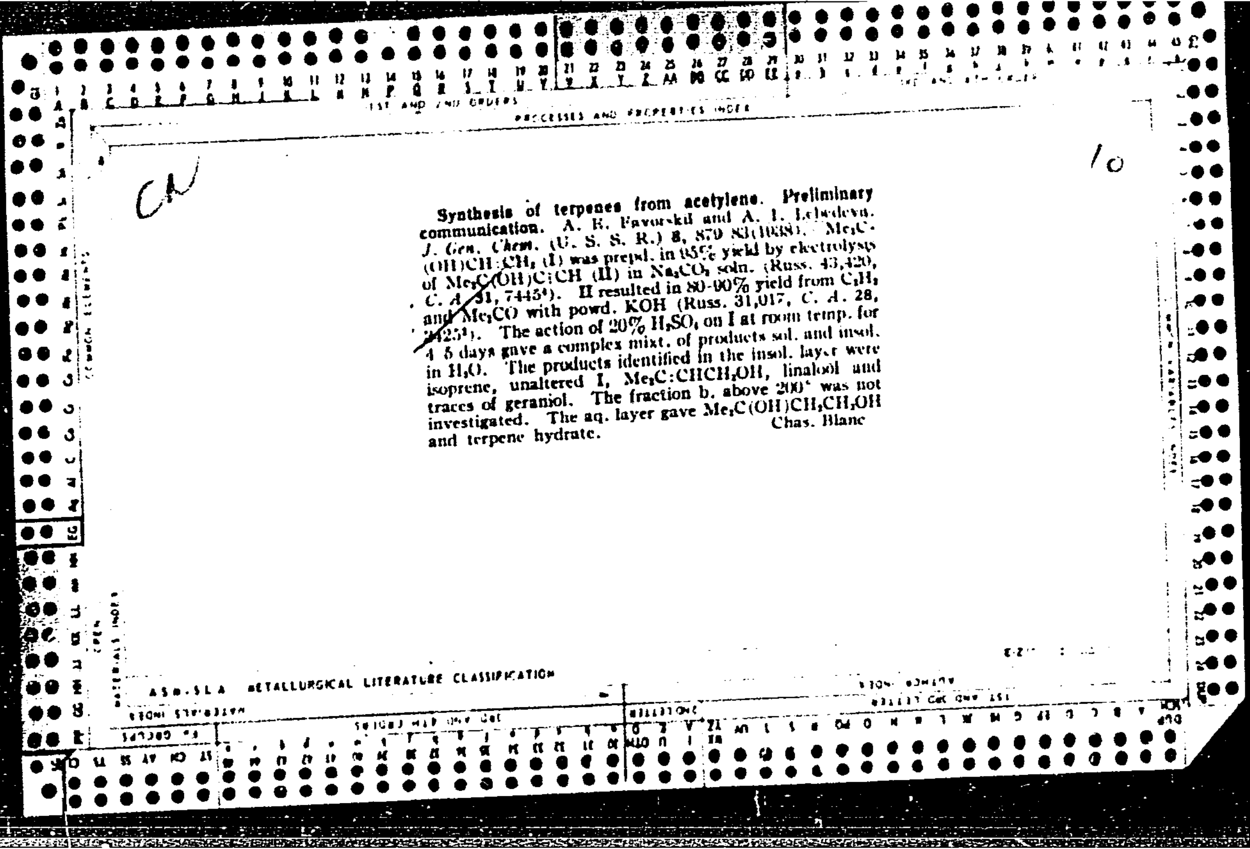

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
OPEN
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

a-1

Thermal transformations of potassium and sodium formate in presence of alkali hydroxides. L. C. Freidlin and A. I. Lebedeva (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 1086—1094).—HCO_2M may react in presence of MOH as follows: (1) $2HCO_2M \rightarrow M_2C_2O_4 + H_2$; (2) $HCO_2M + MOH \rightarrow M_2CO_3 + H_2$; (3) $M_2C_2O_4 + 2MOH \rightarrow 2M_2CO_3 + H_2$. Reaction (1) does not take place in presence of 3—4 equivs. of MOH, when reactions (2) and (3) commence at 210° when M = Na, and at 270° when M = K. In presence of <0·1 equiv. of MOH reaction (1) is realised at 330—350° (M = Na), and at 410—430° (M = K). $Na_2C_2O_4$ is thus obtained in 94% yield.

R. T.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CN

10

Synthesis of terpenes from acetylene. Preliminary communication. A. E. Favorskii and A. I. Lebedeva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 879 81(1938). $Me_2C(OH)CH:CH_2$ (I) was prepd. in 85% yield by electrolysis of $Me_2C(OH)C:CH$ (II) in Na_2CO_3 soln. (Russ. 43,420, *C. A.* 31, 7445^4). II resulted in 80-90% yield from C_2H_2 and Me_2CO with powd. KOH (Russ. 31,017, *C. A.* 28, 2425^1). The action of 20% H_2SO_4 on I at room temp. for 4 5 days gave a complex mixt. of products sol. and insol. in H_2O. The products identified in the insol. layer were isoprene, unaltered I, $Me_2C:CHCH_2OH$, linalool and traces of geraniol. The fraction b. above 200° was not investigated. The aq. layer gave $Me_2C(OH)CH_2CH_2OH$ and terpene hydrate. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

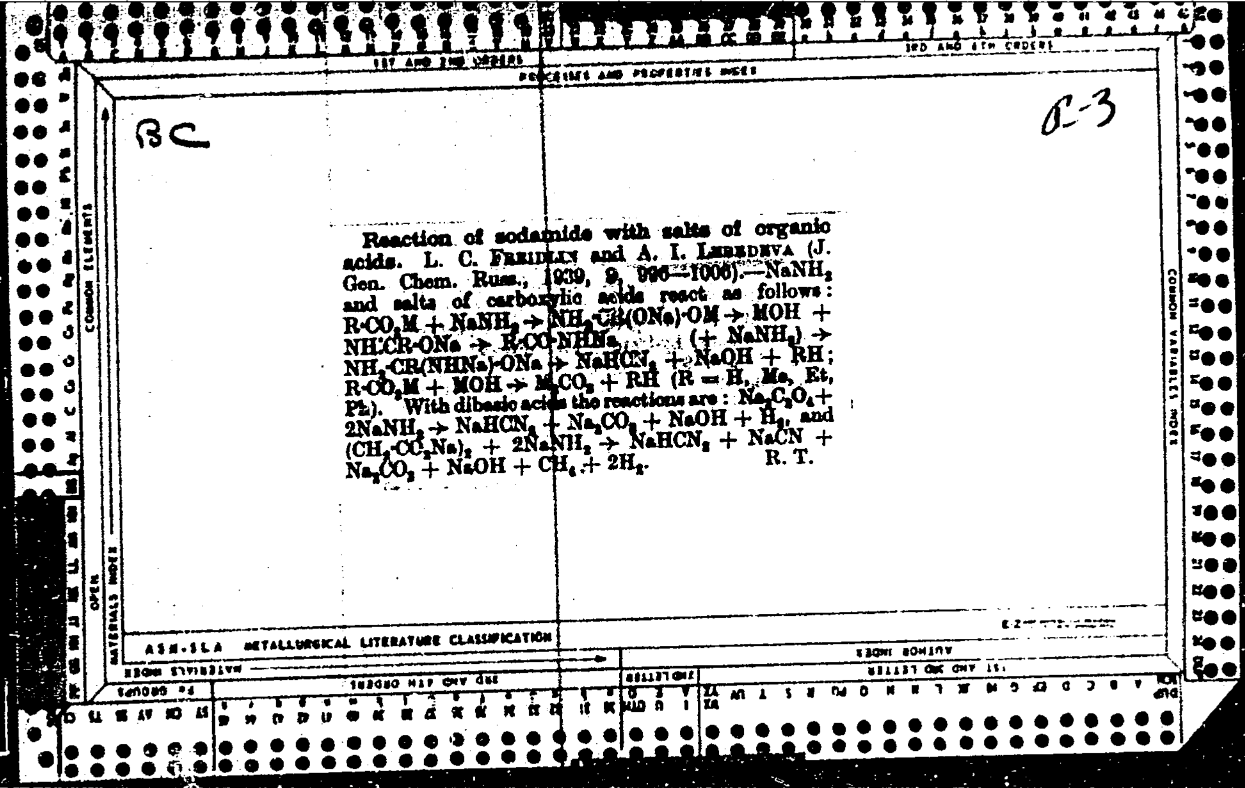
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

2-1

Interaction of sodamide with salts of formic acid. L. H. FREIDLIN and A. I. LEBEDEVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, 19, 701—703).—NaH_2 catalyses the reaction $2HCO_2X = X_2C_2O_4 + H_2$ (X = Li, NH_4, Ca, Zn, Cu, Mn, Ni) more effectively than KOH. As the amount of $NaNH_2$ increases the yield of oxalate decreases and the reaction proceeds according to the equation $2HCO_2X + 2NaNH_2 = X_2CO_3 + NaOH + 2H_2$. The reactions are exothermic and proceed immediately on addition of the $NaNH_2$ to the molten formate. F. J. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
AUTHOR INDEX
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

BC

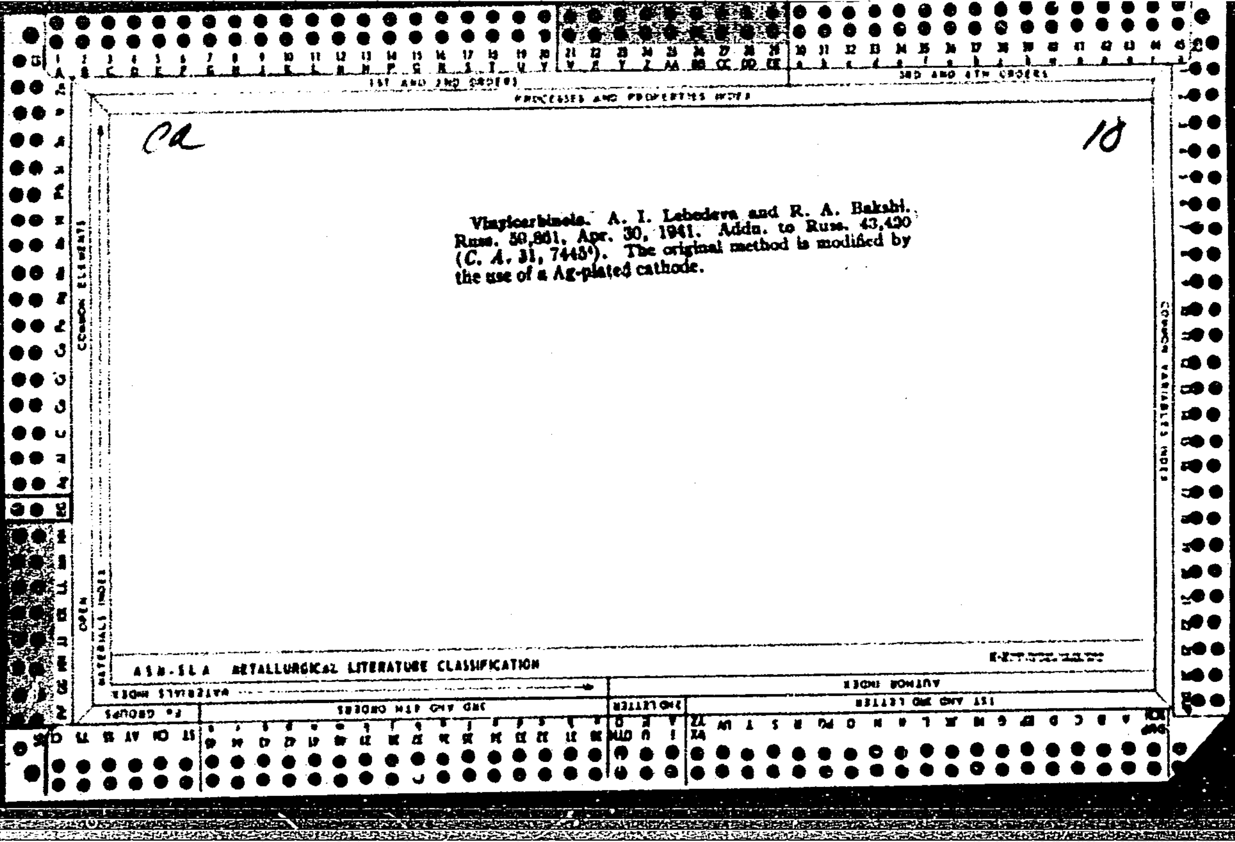
B-3

Reaction of sodamide with salts of organic acids. L. C. FREIDLIN and A. I. LEBEDEVA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 996—1006).—$NaNH_2$ and salts of carboxylic acids react as follows: $R\cdot CO_2M + NaNH_2 \rightarrow NH_2\cdot CR(ONa)\cdot OM \rightarrow MOH + NH{:}CR\cdot ONa \rightarrow R\cdot CO\cdot NHNa$ $(+ NaNH_2) \rightarrow NH_2\cdot CR(NHNa)\cdot ONa \rightarrow NaHCN_2 + NaOH + RH$; $R\cdot CO_2M + MOH \rightarrow M_2CO_3 + RH$ (R = H, Me, Et, Ph). With dibasic acids the reactions are: $Na_2C_2O_4 + 2NaNH_2 \rightarrow NaHCN_2 + Na_2CO_3 + NaOH + H_2$, and $(CH_2\cdot CO_2Na)_2 + 2NaNH_2 \rightarrow NaHCN_2 + NaCN + Na_2CO_3 + NaOH + CH_4 + 2H_2$. R. T.

The interaction of sodamide with carbonyl compounds incapable of enolization I. Kh. Feldman, A. I. Lebedeva, and N. A. Kuznetsova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1589-97(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 8586⁹. —The investigation of the interaction between $NaNH_2$ and carboxylic acids and ketones in the absence of a solvent is continued with higher ketones of the aliphatic, aromatic and terpene series. Again the reaction resulted in the formation of $NaHCN_2$, corresponding hydrocarbons and H. The reaction with the compds. in which the CO group is linked with a metal ($Fe(CO)_5$ and $W(CO)_6$) and with N ($CO(NH_2)_2$ and $CO(HNPh)_2$) formed $NaHCN_2$ and metal, NH_3 and $PhNH_2$, resp. The mechanism of the reactions is explained according to the general equations given in earlier papers (*C. A.* 32, 1651⁸, 6916⁹). The solid ketones were fused with $NaNH_2$ and volatile ketones were passed over $NaNH_2$ in an elec. furnace. The exothermic reactions were regulated to prevent excessive decompn. $(Me_2CH)_2CO$ at 220° gave 33% Me_2CH_2. β-Benzopinacolone at 260° gave 80.88% Ph_3CH and C_6H_6. If the solid reaction product is reworked with C_6H_6 instead of PhMe, it forms the complex compd. $Ph_3CH.C_6H_6$, m. 77-8°. Michler's ketone at 180° formed 85% $PhNMe_2$. The reaction with fenchone at 250° afforded 50% of 1-methyl-3-isopropylcyclopentane, b_{760} 136-8.5°, d_4^{18} 0.7771, n_D^{18} 1.4278, M.R.D 41.74. It is identical with the product obtained from dihydrophorone by Kazanskii (cf. *C. A.* 24, 75). The reaction with Ph_2CO at 120° failed to give the expected Ph_2CH_2. $(CO_2Et)_2$ does not react at 100°. At 215° it gave H and $NaHCN_2$. Evidently the MeONa is formed and decompd. in the reaction. HCO_2Et acts analogously. Urea at 140° formed NH_3, and $(PhNH)_2CO$ at 250° gave 26.6% $PhNH_2$. $Fe(CO)_5$ is completely decompd. at 180°, giving Fe, 85.7% H and 14.3% CO. $W(CO)_6$ is decompd. at 215° with a greater proportion of CO in the gaseous reaction products as the result of a more drastic thermal decompn.

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

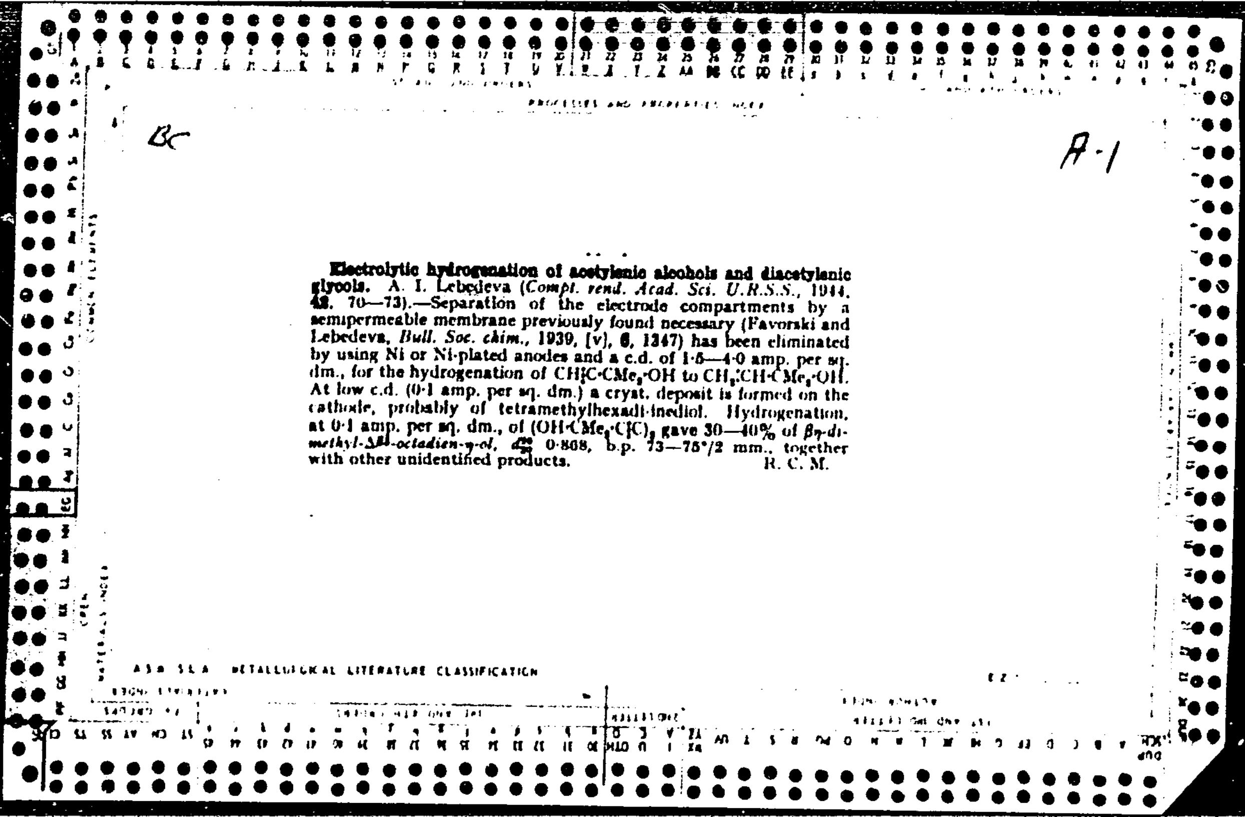
10

Vinylcarbinols. A. I. Lebedeva and R. A. Bakshi. Russ. 59,861, Apr. 30, 1941. Addn. to Russ. 43,420 (*C. A.* 31, 7443^4). The original method is modified by the use of a Ag-plated cathode.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

A-1

Electrolytic hydrogenation of acetylenic alcohols and diacetylenic glycols. A. I. Lebedeva (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1944, **43**, 70—73).—Separation of the electrode compartments by a semipermeable membrane previously found necessary (Favorski and Lebedeva, *Bull. Soc. chim.*, 1939, [v], **6**, 1347) has been eliminated by using Ni or Ni-plated anodes and a c.d. of 1·5—4·0 amp. per sq. dm., for the hydrogenation of $CH⋮C·CMe_2·OH$ to $CH_2:CH·CMe_2·OH$. At low c.d. (0·1 amp. per sq. dm.) a cryst. deposit is formed on the cathode, probably of tetramethylhexadi-inediol. Hydrogenation, at 0·1 amp. per sq. dm., of $(OH·CMe_2·C⋮C)_2$ gave 30—40% of *βη-dimethyl-$\Delta^{\beta\zeta}$-octadien-γ-ol*, d_4^{20} 0·808, b.p. 73—75°/2 mm., together with other unidentified products. R. C. M.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

Vinylcarbinols. A. I. Lebedeva. U.S.S.R. 66,324, May 31, 1946. In the electrolytic reduction of acetylenylcarbinols described in U.S.S.R. 62,611 the cathode used is composed of a sheet or reticulated body of Fe, Cu, glass, or ceramic material on which is deposited a layer of sponge Cu. The sponge Cu can be deposited either electrolytically or by pressing. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Aromatic Compounds
Chemistry - Catalysts

Sep/Oct 1947

"Investigation of the Reaction of the Catalytic Substitution of Haloid for Hydroxyl in the Aromatic Series, III," L. Kh. Freydlin, A. A. Balandin, A. I. Lebedeva, G. A. Fridman, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Otd Khim Nauk" No 5

Studies activating action of copper and describes discovery of new method of regenerating silica gel deactivized by mineral impurities.

PA 53T3

CA

Electrolytic hydrogenation of dimethylethynylcarbinol and dimethylvinylcarbinol I. Effect of the cathode material. A. I. Lebedeva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1161-7(1948).—The efficiency of different cathodes in the electrolytic hydrogenation of $Me_2(CH{:}C)COH$ (I) and of $Me_2(CH_2{:}CH)COH$ (II) was detd. by the difference, ΔE, of the potentials of the given cathodes in NaOH 20 g./l., without and with the carbinol (2 g./20 ml. NaOH soln.); the greater the depolarization ΔE, the more suitable the cathode for the hydrogenation. At 25°, the ΔE observed after 10-15 min. were: with I, on Cu 0.23, Ag 0.15, smooth Ni 0.02, smooth Pt 0.00, platinized Pt 0.35, on Hg, Fe, Al, Zn 0.00 v.; with II, on Cu 0.02, Ag 0.02, Au 0.01, Cd 0.00, Zn 0.04, Hg 0.01, Al 0.02, Sn 0.01, Sb −0.01, Bi 0.02, Fe 0.00, smooth Ni −0.04, Ni black on Cu 0.11, Pd 0.01, smooth Pt 0.00, platinized Pt 0.56 v. Hence, I will be hydrogenated to II only on Cu and Ag; on Ni black and on platinized Pt, there will be no arrest at II, which is even more rapidly hydrogenated than I, and the product will be Me_2EtCOH. On all other metals, hydrogenation is insignificant. These predictions were confirmed with I and II, also with MeEt-(CH:C)COH which, on Ni black and platinized Pt, was hydrogenated to $MeEt_2COH$. Evidently, hydrogenation of (CH:C) carbinols on Cu and Ag proceeds by a particular mechanism, possibly over intermediate formation of Cu or Ag acetylene complexes which are disrupted by 1 H_2 mol. and thus saved from further hydrogenation of the double bond. Actually, a compd. C_5H_7OCu was isolated in the hydrogenation of I on Cu. On the other hand, hydrogenation of I or II on Ni black and on platinized Pt is entirely analogous to the usual catalytic hydrogenation with H_2.

N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

4

Electrolytic hydrogenation of dimethylacetylenylcarbinol. II. Effect of the cathode surface and of the concentration. A. I. Lebedeva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 69-71(1949); cf. C.A. 43, 991f. In cathodic hydrogenation of $(CH{:}C)(Me_2)COH$ (I) (20 g.) on smooth Cu, Fe coated with Cu by displacement, emery-sanded Cu, electrolytic Cu, spongy Cu, and Cu coated with Ag by displacement, the time required for disappearance of the ammonia-Ag reaction for :CH were 16.7, 10.2, 12.4, 8.4, 4.7, and 5.9 hrs., resp., the yields of $(CH_2{:}CH)(Me_2)COH$ (II) 50.0, 38.2, 51.8, 76.2, 55.6, and 87.4%, resp., and the time required for the formation of 10 g. of II, 16.0, 20.8, 11.7, 5.4, 4.1, and 3.3 hrs. A silver-coated surface has the further advantage that it can be used repeatedly without significant drop of the yield. On oxidized Cu, the rate is not significantly different from that on sanded Cu. The content of II in the electrolyte is highest when 1-2% of I still remain unreduced, as towards the end of the process, some II is lost through volatilization with the H_2 evolved. The optimum concn., without stirring, is 150 g. I/l.; its further increase results in a layering of the catholyte and a drop in the rate. Removal of porous diaphragms does not alter the rate significantly. N. Thon

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Alcohol
Synthesis

Jul 49

"Synthesis and Conversion of Tertiary Aliphatic-Aromatic Alcohols of the Ethylene Series: I, Synthesis of Methylphenylvinylcarbinol and Methylbenzylvinylcarbinol," A. I. Lebedeva, V. A. Shlyakova Stu, Lab imeni Acad A. Ye Favorskiy, Leningrad Ord of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, 6½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 7

Separate action of phenyl magnesium bromide and benzyl magnesium bromide, on methylvinylketone produced, respectively, corresponding tertiary ethylene

[redacted] 2/50T28

USSR/Chemistry - Alcohol
Synthesis (Contd)

Jul 49

alcohols (both previously undescribed in literature). In each case a saturated ketone was also produced: benzylacetone and 1-phenylpentanone-4, respectively. Submitted 26 Jan 48.

[redacted] 2/50T28

Synthesis and transformations of tertiary alkylaromatic alcohols of the ethylene series. II. Action of sulfuric acid on methylphenylvinylcarbinol and methylbenzylvinylcarbinol. A. I. Lebedeva (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) 20, 407-12(1950); cf. *C.A.* 33, 1208; 44, 1054*b*.—MePh(CH$_2$:CH)COH (25 g.) shaken 5 days at 0° with 250 ml. 25% H$_2$SO$_4$ gave 13.6 g. tarry matter, while the liquid material yielded 2.1 crude AcPh (semicarbazone, m. 182-4°) and a small amt. of BzOH. A similar reaction with 20 g. carbinol and 20 ml. 25% H$_2$SO$_4$ in 40 ml. EtOH gave in 24 hrs. 4.4 g. tar and 8 g. liquid, b$_4$ 105-7°, d_4^{20} 0.9996, n_D^{20} 1.52868, tentatively identified as *MePhC:CHCH$_2$OH*, on the basis of hydrogenation to the *satd.* *analog*, b$_4$ 92-4°, d_4^{20} 0.9935, n_D^{20} 1.49071, and oxidation to BzOH and MePhCHCH$_2$CO$_2$H. Shaking 18 g. Me(PhCH$_2$)(CH$_2$:CH)COH 45 hrs. with 180 ml. 25% H$_2$SO$_4$ gave 2.5 g. tar and several wide fractions from which was isolated a small amt. of *C$_{11}$H$_{14}$O*; the product, b$_6$ 113-14°, b$_{12}$ 120-4°, d_4^{20} 0.9870, n_D^{20} 1.52317, apparently was still a mixt. of the starting material and *PhCH$_2$CMe:CHCH$_2$OH*. A similar reaction at the b.p. for 10 hrs. gave some polymeric material and a series of wide-boiling fractions, all unreactive with semicarbazide and all reactive with KMnO$_4$; apparently no ketone formation took place and the reaction product was a mixt. of the initial carbinol and the *diene* derived from it.

G. M. Kosolapoff

10

cA

Aliphatic-aromatic acetylene glycols. I. Preparation and properties of symmetric dimethyl-di-*p*-tolylbutynediol (2,5-di-*p*-tolyl-3-hexyne-2,5-diol). A. I. Lebedeva and R. P. Rys'kina (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1868-71(1950). Me *p*-tolyl ketone, b_{12} 106-7.5°, n_D^{20} 1.5338 (purified via the semicarbazone, m. 202-3°) (30 g.), in 150 ml. Et_2O added [illegible] 60 g. KOH in 300 ml. Et_2O with ice cooling in a [illegible] of C_2H_2 and allowed to stand overnight gave 8.0 g. [illegible] *1,4-dimethyl-1,4-di-p-tolyl-2-butyne-1,4-diol*, obtained in 3 forms: plates, m. 122-3° (from dil. EtOH), needles, m. 113-14° (from dil. EtOH), and fine threads, m. 139-40°. On hydrogenation 4 atoms H were added, with formation of the *satd. glycols*, m. 130-1°, 128-9°, 130-1°, resp. Heating with C_6H_6 partially changes the glycol m. 122° into the other 2 forms, but the reverse does not occur. However, heating a mixt. of equal parts of the 2 latter forms in dil. EtOH converts them to the form m. 122°. The above ketone (14.0 g.) with C_2H_2 in the presence of 28 g. KOH in Et_2O forms a small amt. of the glycol and 7 g. crude *methyl-p-tolylethynylcarbinol*, b_8 85-94° (*semicarbazone*, m. 202-3°).

G. M. Kosolapoff

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

"Electrolytic Hydrogenation of Diethyl Acetylenyl Carbinol and Dehydration of Diethyl Vinyl Carbinol," A. I. Lebedeva, T. A. Mishnina, Chair of Structure of Org Compds, Leningrad State U imeni Zhdanov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 6, pp 1124-1132
1951

Established optimum conditions for electrolytic hydrogenation of diethyl acetylenyl carbinol to diethyl vinyl carbinol with Ag-plated Cu cathode and alk alc-H_2O electrolyte. Heretofore unknown diethyl vinyl carbinol was characterized. Hydrocarbon obtained in dehydration of the latter,

186T27

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylenic Compounds (Contd) Jun 51

3-ethyl pentanediene -1, 3, heretofore unknown, was characterized, and its dimer isolated. Obtained its addn product with maleic anhydride. Obtained heretofore unknown diacetylene glycol 3,8-diethyldecadiyne-4,6-diol-3,8.

186T27

Chemistry - Orga

B.I.R.

6291* Investigaton of the Isomerization and Polymerization of Dimethylvinylcarbinol Depending on pH of the Reagent. (In Russian.) A. I. Lebedeva and L. I. Shchukovskaia. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 21(83), June 1951, p. 1132-1139.

Data are tabulated and charted.

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

PA 194T30

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylene Derivatives Oct 51

"Electrolytic Hydrogenation of Diacetylenic Glycols," A. I. Lebedeva, Lab imeni Acad A. Ye. Favorskiy, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 10, pp 1825-1830

Addn of H to diacetylenic glycols by electrolytic hydrogenation on Cu in alk electrolyte occurs in all theoretically possible ways. Electrolytic hydrogenation of dimethyl-2, 7-octadiene-3, 5-diol-2,7 yields diethylenic alc, dimethyl-2, 7-octadiene-2, 4-ol-7, and some unsatd glycols of undetd structure.

194T30

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

Lebedeva, A. I., Mishnina, T. A.- "Synthesis of methyl-p-tolylacetylenyl-carbinol and its derivatives." (p. 1396)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 8

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

4

Chem ②

Synthesis of α-ethynyl-*p*,α-dimethylbenzyl alcohol and its derivatives. A. I. Lebedeva and T. A. Mishnina. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 1441-4(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 7456*h*. H. L. H.

NF
7-27-54

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

Lebedeva, A. I., Vainrub, E. D.- "Reactions of methyl methacrylate with organomagnesium compounds. Part 1. Action of isopropyl magnesium bromide on methyl methacrylate." (p. 1974)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 11

LEBEDEVA, A.I; ALMASHI, L.F.

Formation of ethers from dimethylvinylcarbinol and their catalytic hydrogenation under mild conditions. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 75-8 '52. (MLRA 5:9)
(CA 47 no.13:6338 '53)

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

9

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(3)

Methods of the determination of structure of tertiary acetylenic alcohols and γ-acetylenic glycols. A. I. Lebedeva and T. A. Mishnina (A. E. Favorskii Lab., Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 572-7(1953).—Oxidation of tertiary aliphatic acetylenic alcs. RR'C(OH)C:CH with aq. $KMnO_4$ yields mainly 2-HO acids along with a little ketone and $(CO_2H)_2$ and the method can be used for structure detn. and for syntheses. Oxidation of tertiary acetylenic glycols with aq. or Me_2CO soln. of $KMnO_4$ yields both HO acids and ketones and $(CO_2H)_2$. The yields of each type of product depend on the nature of the substituents so that this method is not recommended for structural studies. Thus, 5 g. $Me_2C(OH)C:CH$ gave only traces of Me_2CO and 5 g. $Me_2C(OH)CO_2H$. $Et_2C(OH)C:CH$ gave a trace of Et_2CO, 4% $(CO_2H)_2$, and 53% $Et_2C(OH)CO_2H$. p-$MeC_6H_4CMe(OH)C:CH$ gave 21.6% p-MeC_6H_4Ac and 37% α-(p-tolyl)lactic acid with 2.6% $(CO_2H)_2$. $[Me_2C(OH)C:]_2$ gave 18.1% $Me_2C(OH)CO_2H$ and 63.1% $(CO_2H)_2$. p-[p-$MeC_6H_4CMe(OH)C:CCMe(OH)]C_6H_4Me$ gave 62.5% p-MeC_6H_4Ac, 15.9% α-(p-tolyl)lactic acid, and 15.3% $(CO_2H)_2$. $[(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_2C(OH)C:]_2$ gave 59.7% $(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_2CO$, 12.2% di-p-tolylglycolic acid, and 28.4% $(CO_2H)_2$. G. M. Kosolapoff

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Determination of structure of tertiary acetylenic alcohols and γ-acetylenic glycols. II. Determination of structure of acetylenic alcohols, γ-glycols and diacetylenic glycols by the method of ozonization and by the spectrographic route. A. I. Lebedeva, I. A. Mishnina, and R. P. [illegible]kina (Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* [illegible], 764-71(1953); cf. *ibid.* 572.—Structures of acetylenic γ-glycols can be established by ozonization and quant. analysis of the products. The rate of ozonization is const. until the theoretical amt. of O_2 is absorbed. Aliphatic-aromatic acetylenic alcs. and γ-glycols show a gradually decreasing rate of ozonization during the entire reaction and no *inflection* is observed in the reaction curve after the uptake of 1 mole O_2. Among the products is 2–10% $(CO_2H)_2$ making the method of little value in this instance. Aliphatic glycols of the general type $(C{:}CCRR'OH)_2$ can be detd. by quant. ozonization; the reaction rate is const. until 1 mole O_2 is taken up. These glycols have characteristic absorption max. 2410 and 2560 A. whose position is unaltered if R and R' are aromatic, although other max. appear in such a case. Ultraviolet spectra are useful for structure detn. of diacetylenic glycols with 2 triple bonds. $MePr(HC{:}C)COH$ (20 g.), 60 g. NH_4Cl, and 20 g. Cu_2Cl_2 in 250 ml. H_2O treated 2 hrs. with O with good agitation gave 18.6 g. *4,9-dimethyl-5,7-dodecadiyne-4,9-diol* (I), m. 74–5°. Similarly, $(Me_2CH)_2C(OH)C{:}CH$ gave *2,9-dimethyl-3,8-diisopropyl-4,6-decadiyne-3,8-diol*, m. 118–19° (from dil. EtOH). I has absorption max. 2400 and 2600 A. $[C{:}CC(OH)Et_2]_2$ has absorption max. 2410 and 2500 A.; $[Me(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)C(OH)C{:}C]_2$ has max. 2440, 2580, 2020, and 2720 A. $[(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)MeC(OH)C{:}]_2$ has absorption max. 2020 and 2720 A. The ozonolyses gave the expected ketones and hydroxy acids. G. M. Kosolapoff

8-20-54

LEBEDEVA, A. I.

8

(3)

Process of isomerization and dimerization of dimethylvinylcarbinol in dependence on the pH of the reagent. II. Action of saturated solution of cuprous chloride in hydrochloric acid on dimethylvinylcarbinol. A. I. Lebedeva and L. F. Almashi (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 994-9(1953); cf. *C.A.* 46, 7514c.—A satd. soln. of CuCl in HCl (pH from −0.15 to −1.1) was stirred with $Me_2C(CH:CH_2)OH$ 3 hrs. at 30-40° and 3 hrs. at 70-80° and examn. of the products showed that an allylic shift takes place along with dehydration, thus yielding isoprene, $Me_2C:CHCH_2OH$, $O(CH_2CH:CMe_2)_2$, b_5 55°, n_D^{18} 1.4500, n_α^{18} 1.4437, d_{18} 0.8380, and $H_2C:CHCMe_2OCH_2CH:CMe_2$, b_5 40°, n_D^{18} 1.4423, n_α^{18} 1.4399, n_β^{18} 1.4503, d_{18} 0.8332. Lowering the pH of the reaction mixture increases the proportion of the former ether, while raising the pH favors the formation of the latter ether. If run for several days, the reaction gives a complex mixt. including the above products and some unknown higher-boiling materials. Hydrogenation of the unsatd. ethers over Pt black cleaves the ether link and yields the corresponding C_5 alcs. and isopentane. The hydrogenation is not selective, since the ether cleavage along with addn. to the double bonds, occurs simultaneously. G. M. Kosolapoff

10-15-54

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; ALMASHI, L.F.

On the origin of terpenes found in nature. Vest.Len.un.9 no.2:
151-164 F '54. (MIRA 9:7)
(Terpenes)

Lebedeva, A.I.

Some peculiarities of the reaction of organomagnesium compounds with esters of unsaturated acids. A. I. Lebedeva. *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* 9, No. 11, *Ser. Mat. Fiz. i Khim.* No. 4, 175-81(1954).—The reaction of EtMgBr (I) with $CH_2:CHCO_2Me$ (II) and of I with $CH_2:CMeCO_2Me$ (III) gives small amounts of diethylvinylcarbinol and diethylisopropenylcarbinol, resp. (yields not stated). No corresponding carbinols could be isolated from the reaction of iso-PrMgBr (IV) with II and III. In all cases di-Me esters of *substituted glutaric acids* were isolated from the mixts. in yields up to 50%. III and IV gave *α,α'-dimethyl-α-isobutylglutaric anhydride*, m. 73-4°; acid, m. 124-5°; *di-Me α-propylglutarate* (acid, m. 68-9°) from I and II; *di-Me α-isobutylglutarate* (acid, m. 67.5-8°) from II and IV; and *di-Me α,α'-dimethyl-α-propylglutarate* (acid, m. 65-6°) from I and III. In the reaction of II and IV, *2,4,6-triisobutylcyclohexane-1,3,5-trione*, m. 167.5-8°, was isolated (yield not given), but I and II give only dibutyl ketone and valeric acid, the products of hydrolysis of the corresponding trione. No cyclohexane derivs. could be isolated in the reactions of I and III, and of IV and III.

R. Dowbenko

USSR/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 23/35

Authors : Lebedeva, A. I., and Vaynrub, E. D.

Title : Reaction of methyl acrylate with organo-magnesium compounds

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1207 - 1212, July 1954

Abstract : The reaction of methyl acrylate with ethyl magnesium bromide and isopropyl magnesium bromide (organo magnesium compounds), is described. The physical and chemical properties, of the two basic liquid and crystalline reaction products, were determined through separate analyses. Seven USA and 6 USSR references.

Institution : State University, Leningrad

Submitted : March 2, 1954

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Electrolytic hydrogenation of aliphatic-aromatic acetylenic
alcohols. ~~A. I.~~ Lebedeva and T. A. Mishnina (~~State Univ.,~~
Leningrad). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 25, 1507-9(1955).—
CH
Electrolytic reduction of 10 g. methyl- (or phenyl-)-*p*-tolyl-
(ethynyl)carbinols in 150 ml. EtOH, 50 ml. H_2O, and 0.5 g.
NaOH (cf. *C.A.* 46, 7514*g*) on Cu-Ag cathode gave, resp.,
methyl-p-tolyl(vinyl)carbinol, b_4 97-7.5°, d_{20} 0.9893, n_D^{20}
1.5295, and *phenyl-p-tolyl(vinyl)carbinol*, b_3 157-8°, d_{20}
1.0650, n_D^{20} 1.5792. Reaction of C_2H_2 in the presence of
KOH with *p*-MeC_6H_4Bz gave *phenyl-p-tolyl(ethynyl)carbinol*,
b_4 153-4°, d_{20} 1.0837, n_D^{20} 1.5868; catalytic hydrogenation
gave *phenyl-p-tolyl(ethyl)carbinol*, b_4 154-[illegible]°, d_{20} 1.0512, n_D^{20}
1.5779. *Methyl-p-tolyl(ethyl)carbinol*, b_3 93-3.5°, d_{20} 0.9726,
n_D^{20} 1.5174.
G. M. Kosolapoff

①

LEBEDEVA, A.I. 1

Chem

Reactions of the methyl ester of methacrylic acid with 3
organomagnesium compounds. II. Action of methylmag-
nesium bromide and ethylmagnesium bromide on methyl
methacrylate. A. I. Lebedeva, L. A. Gavrilova, and T. B.
Serdobintseva (State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei*
Khim. 26, 2436-9(1956); cf. *C.A.* 47, 8640d. MeMgBr
from 13 g. Mg and 48 g. MeBr with 26 g. CH_2:$CMeCO_2Me$
(cf. above ref. for procedure) gave 54.5 g. fraction contg.
38% dimethylisopropenylcarbinol and 48% *3-methyl-2-penta-*
none, b. 80-133°; the latter substance was identified by the
semicarbazone, m. 94-5°. A higher boiling fraction (I) of
the reaction products, 11.8 g., was also obtained, b_4 103-4°,
d_{20} 0.9770, n_D^{20} 1.4468, which is either *Me*[illegible]
CMe_2CO_2Me or *$MeCOCMeEtCH_2CH$*[illegible]*CO_2Me*. The prod-
uct refluxed 5 hrs. with aq. K_2CO_3 gave [illegible], b_{18}
97-8°, d_{20} 0.9353, n_D^{20} 1.4807 (*semicarbazone*, decomp. 162-3°,
which corresponded to either *3,4,6-trimethyl-4-ethyl-2-cyclo-*
hexen-1-one or *2,3,4-trimethyl-2-ethyl-5-cyclohexen-1-one*); the
other product of hydrolysis was an acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_3$, b_4 155-
60° (with decompn.), forming a mono-Ag salt; the acid
yields an *oxime*, two forms of which were isolated, m.
120-1° and m. 114-16°; the *Na* salt of *oxime* gave an *Ag*
salt, $C_{10}H_{18}O_3NAg$. These reactions were similar to those of
δ-acetobutyric acid. Refluxing I 4 hrs. with EtONa-EtOH
gave 50% yield of a product, m. 112-12.5°, which is either
2,4-dimethyl-4-ethyl-1,5-cyclohexanedione or *3,4-dimethyl-2-*
ethyl-1,5-cyclohexanedione. EtMgBr from 15 g. Mg and
74 g. EtBr with 26 g. CH_2:$CMeCO_2Me$ gave 2 fractions,
the smaller fraction, [illegible], b. [illegible], d_{20} 0.8459, n_D^{20}
1.4332, and the larger fraction, [illegible], b_{14} 120°, d_{20} 0.9889,
n_D^{20} 1.4305. The latter refluxed 4 hrs. with alc. KOH gave
an acid, $C_8H_{14}(CO_2H)_2$, m. 65-6°, which on slow distn. gave
[illegible], b. 250-1°, m. 35-6°. The results indicated the
[illegible]

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

7

Synthesis, catalytic hydrogenation, and hydrogenolysis of unsaturated ethers. A. I. Lebedeva and M. M. Monkadze (State Univ., Leningrad). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 27, 2410-15(1957); cf. C.A. 48, 8166g.—Heating 100 g. $Me_2C(OH)$-$CH:CH_2$ and 100 ml. 20% $KHSO_4$ to 80° 20 hrs. gave isoprene, 54 g. $Me_2C:CHCH_2OH$, b_4 31.5-33°, 15 g. $Me_2C(CH:CH_2)OCH_2CH:CMe_2$ (I), b_4 39-40°, and 9 g. $(Me_2C:CHCH_2)_2O$ (II), b_4 66-7°. Conventional Williamson method was used to prep.: $Me_2C:CHCH_2OCH_2CH_2CHMe_2$, b_7 60°, n_D^{20} 1.4283, d_{20} 0.8046; $Me_2C(CH:CH_2)OCH_2CH_2CHMe_2$ (III), b_{10} 48°, 1.4142, 0.7876; $Me_2C:CHCH_2OCMe_2Et$, b_4 48-50°, 1.4318, 0.8140. Hydrogenation of the latter over Pt gave tert-$AmOCH_2CH_2CHMe_2$, b. 160°, 1.4085, 0.7824, also formed by similar hydrogenation of I or hydrogenation of III over Pd. II b_4 74°, 1.4617, 0.8412. Attempts by Williamson synthesis of $Me_2EtCOCMe_2CH:CH_2$ and $(CH_2:CHCMe_2)_2O$ failed. Hydrogenation over Pt black gave iso-Am_2O from II, iso-$AmOCMe_2Et$ from I, iso-Am_2O from iso-$AmOCH_2CH:CMe_2$, and iso-$AmOCMe_2Et$ from $Me_2EtCOCH_2CH:CMe_2$. Hydrogenation over Pd-$CaCO_3$ gave $Me_2EtCOCH_2CH:CMe_2$ from I, and iso-$AmOCMe_2Et$ from $Me_2C(CH:CH_2)OCH_2CH_2CHMe_2$. Raney Ni was effective in yielding from I only a mixt. of ethers of which some 20% was original I. Hydrogenolysis of the ethers was run over Pt black in 1:100 HCl or HBr; II gave isopentane, and iso-AmOH; I gave isopentane, iso-AmOH, and Me_2EtCOH; $Me_2C:CHCH_2OCMe_2Et$ gave isopentane and Me_2EtCOH.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E4j/4E3d

1/1

6
2-May
3

SOV/81-59-10-37163

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 536 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khait, E.V., Prokof'yev, A.S., Lebedeva, A.I., Kachanyuk, Yu.K., Golubeva, Ye.V., Katorzhnov, N.D.

TITLE: Continuous Process of Manufacturing Polycaprolactam 7

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Mezhotrasl. labor. tekhn.-ekon. issled. i nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-ta im. L.Ya. Karpova, 1958, Nr 5 (10), pp 16-18

ABSTRACT: As a result of the analysis of caprone resin (determination of the content of low-molecular compounds, viscosity of the solution and the melt), which has been obtained in the continuous polymerization of ε-caprolactam in direct-flow (of the VK-pipe type) and in three-type (of the U-pipe type) apparatuses at 260°C in the presence of AG salt of 3 - 5% of the monomer weight, it has been found that a polymer with uniform physical-chemical properties is obtained only in apparatuses of the U-pipe type. The method of continuous polymerization of caprolactam in this apparatus can be recommended for the industrial manufacture of caprone resin.

Card 1/1

A. Volokhina

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A. I., Almashi, L. F. 79-28-4-12/60

TITLE: Investigation of the Process of Isomerization and Dimerization of Di-methyl-vinylcarbinol in Relation to the pH of the Reagent (Issledovaniye protsessa izomerizatsii i dimerizatsii dimetilvinilkarbinola v zavisimosti ot pH reagenta). III. The action of Hydrochloric Acid and of Hydrofluoric Acid Saturated With Sodium Chloride and Magnesium on Dimethylvinylcarbinol (III. Deystviye na dimetilvinilkarbinol solyanoy kisloty, nasyshchennoy khloristymi natriyem i magniyem, i plavikovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 904-908 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers (references 1,2) the investigation of the transformations of dimethylcarbinol in relation to the pH of the reagent was started. In the present paper the authors decided to examine the action of such strongly acidous reagents as hydrofluoric acid and saturated solutions of sodium chloride and of magnesium chloride in hydrochloric acid of different concentration. The pH value was measured by a potentiometer with an hydrogen electrode. Summary: 1)

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Process of Isomerization and Dimerization 79-28-4-12/60
of Di-methyl-vinylcarbinol in Relation to the pH of the Reagent. III. The
Influence of Hydrochloric Acid and of Hydrofluoric Acid Sarurated With
Sodium Chloride and Magnesium on Dimethylvinylcarbinol

The action of strongly acidous reagents on dimethyl vinylcarbinol was investigated and a certain dpendence of the yield of reaction products on the pH value was determined. 2) When the pH value of the reagent is reduced, the percentage of the dimethylvinylcarbinol residual from the reaction also decreases and the yield of the terpene fractions is increased, that is to say, that the reduction of the pH of the reagent promotes the dimerization and polymerization processes. 3) By the action of strongly acidous reagents on dimethylvinylcarbinol apart from terpene alcohols also their hydration product was produced, the geraniol hydrate. 4) The spectra of combined light dispersion were taken of dimethylvinylcarbinol, γ,γ-dimethylallyl-alcohol, the γ,γ-dimethylallyl-ether of γ,γ-dimethylallyl-alcohol of synthetic linaloöl and of geraniol, as well as the IK absorption spectra of dimethylvinyl carbinol, of the γ,γ-dimethylallyl-alcohol, of the γ,γ-dimethylallyl-ether of the γ,γ-dimethylallyl-alcohol of synthetic linaloöl, geraniol and geraniol

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Process of Isomerization and Dimerization 79-28-4-12/60
of Di-methyl-vinylcarbinol in Relation to the pH of the Reagent. III. The
action of Hydrochloric Acid and of Hydrofluoric Acid Saturated With
Sodium Chloride and Magnesium on Dimethylvinylcarbinol

hydrate. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/79-28-10-31/60

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A. I., Kukhareva, L. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Isomerization and Dimerization Processes of Dimethyl Vinyl Carbinol as Dependent on the Percentage of the Reagent Contained (Issledovaniye protsessa izomerizatsii i dimerizatsii dimetilvinilkarbinola v zavisimosti ot pH reagenta)IV. Concerning the Structure of a New Geraniol Isomer(IV.K voprosu o stroyenii novogo izomera geraniola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10, pp 2782 - 2786 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In their earlier paper Lebedeva and her collaborator investigated the dependence of the yield of terpene alcohols on the percentage of the reagent as the basis of the effect of the $KHSO_4$ dissolved in water on the dimethyl vinyl carbinol (Ref 1). The mixture of products obtained was not sufficiently characterized. In the present paper they succeeded three compounds, two of which were identical with the previously synthesized unsaturated ethers (Ref 2) and the third with geraniol hydrate. The latter was dehydrated in

Card 1/4

SOV/79-28-10-31/60

Investigation of the Isomerization and Dimerization Processes of Dimethyl Vinyl Carbinol as Dependent on the Percentage of the Reagent Contained. IV.Concerning the Structure of a New Geraniol Isomer

vacuum with $KHSO_4$ traces, with a terpene alcohol of the general formula $C_{10}H_{18}O$ different from geraniol and linalool being obtained. The oxidation of this alcohol yielded the aldehyde, the hydration by the way of Pt yielded the saturated alcohol that was identical with tetrahydro geraniol. In the catalytic hydration of the alcohol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ by the way of $Pd/CaCO_3$ after the affiliation of 1 mole H_2 a reaction delay was noticed which lead to a selective hydration of the alcohol and, according to the constants, corresponded to the citronellol. After its oxidation it formed citronellic acid and its lactone. The absorption spectrum reminded the authors of that of β-citronellol taken within the same range (Ref 6). Concluding the following results of the reaction of dimethyl vinyl carbinol with $KHSO_4$ are mentioned: 1) An allyl re-

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Isomerization and Dimerization Processes of Dimethyl Vinyl Carbinol as Dependent on the Percentage of the Reagent Contained. IV. Concerning the Structure of a New Geraniol Isomer

SOV/79-28-10-[illegible]1/60

grouping that leads to equal amounts of primary and tertiary alcohols in the reaction mixture. 2) An intramolecular dehydration with isoprene being obtained and an intermolecular that causes to form unsaturated ethers of the dimethyl vinyl carbinol and γ,γ-dimethyl allyl alcohol. 3) Dimerization. 4) Hydration of the monomeric and dimeric alcohols under the formation of compound (I) and geraniol hydrate (II), which on a further hydration yields the terpene alcohol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ (III). There are 1 table and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1957

Card 3/4

LEBEDEVA, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4583

Leningrad. Universitet

Voprosy teorii stroyeniya organicheskikh soyedineniy (Problems in the Theory of the Structure of Organic Compounds) [Leningrad] 1960. 239 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,725 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningradskiy ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.

Resp. Ed.: T.A. Favorskaya; Ed.: V.D. Piastro; Tech. Ed.: S.D. Vodolagina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and organic chemists.

COVERAGE: The collection is concerned with the scientific legacy of A.Ye. Favorskiy, and includes discussions of his theoretical views and their evolution in connection with the development of theoretical organic chemistry. The articles review problems on the structure, reactivity and transformations of various classes of organic compounds: unsaturated acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons, saturated and unsaturated alcohols, glycols and carbonyl compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Domnin, N.A., R.Ch. Kolinskiy, and V.A. Cherkasova. Development of A.Ye. Favorskiy's Work in the Field of Polymethylene Cycles 68

Lebedeva, A.I. Development of A.Ye. Favorskiy's Ideas on the Synthesis of Terpenes and Related Compounds by the Soviet School of Chemists 126

Yanovskaya, L.A., and V.F. Kucherov. Role of A.Ye. Favorskiy's Research on the Synthesis of Isoprenoid Compounds 135

Favorskaya, T.A. Reaction Mechanisms of Alcohols and Glycols With Dehydrants 146

Venus-Danilova, E.D. Investigations in the Field of Substituted 2-Hydroxy-2, 5-dihydrofurans 163

Nikitin, V.I. A.Ye. Favorskiy's Reaction in the Synthesis of Ternary 1,2,5-Triols of the Acetylene Series 183

Kalesskaya, T.Ye. Isomeric Transformations of Ketones 198

Temnikova, T.I. Participation of Neighboring Groups in Chemical Processes. Chemical Transformations of α-Ketone Halides 210

Akhrem, A.A. Application of A.Ye. Favorskiy's Ideas and of the Chemical Reactions Discovered by Him in the Chemistry of the Steroid Compounds 224

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QD476.L44)

TC

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; KHARITONOV, V.M.

Determination of the nonuniformity of fibers from the metric count by means of an instrument made by "Uster". Khim.volok. no.1:71-72 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusst[illegible]nogo volokna.

(Nylon)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.; ORESTOVA, V.A.

Rapid simplified method for the microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in monomeric and polymeric organofluorine compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1350-1352 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Carbon—Analysis) (Hydrogen—Analysis)
(Fluorine organic compounds)

S/075/61/016/001/016/019
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A. I., Fedorova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Microanalysis of Organic Mercury Compounds. Report I. Analysis for Carbon, Hydrogen, and Mercury in Organic Compounds Containing no Halogen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 87-90

TEXT: In the present work a method was developed for the elemental microanalysis of organic mercury compounds avoiding the use of gold. The product obtained by thermal decomposition of $AgMnO_4$ according to Körbl (Ref. 8) was used as absorbent for mercury. A quartz combustion tube (Fig.) was used for the determination of carbon and hydrogen. The first series of tests was made in a stream of oxygen, in the presence of platinum catalyst and with the Körbl catalyst heated to 110°C (Table 1). Further experiments showed that the combustion of organic mercury compounds also proceeds satisfactorily without platinum catalyst and with the silver catalyst

Card 1/3

Microanalysis of Organic Mercury Compounds. Report I. Analysis for Carbon, Hydrogen, and Mercury in Organic Compounds Containing no Halogen

heated to only 60°C (Table 2). In this case, too, results for hydrogen were a little high, though less pronouncedly than when the silver layer was heated higher. When the silver was not heated at all, the values for hydrogen were too low. The constant occurrence of a positive error in the hydrogen determinations is probably due to the carrying of small quantities of mercury into the anhydrone absorbent (Ref. 9). The Körbl catalyst has the advantages of being easily accessible and usable for long periods without having to be regenerated or exchanged. With samples containing ~50% mercury, 100 to 120 determinations can be carried out before exchange becomes necessary. Mercury was determined from a separate weighed portion of the organic substance by combustion in a flask filled with oxygen and by dissolving the mercury and mercury oxides in boiling nitric acid (Ref. 10), the mercury then being determined volumetrically, after correspondingly pretreating the solution, by titration with ammonium rhodanide in the presence of ferrous ammonium alum as indicator (Table 3). As may be seen from the results, this method of determining mercury by combustion according to Schöniger and subsequent titration is

Microanalysis of Organic Mercury Compounds. Report I. Analysis for Carbon, Hydrogen, and Mercury in Organic Compounds Containing no Halogen

S/075/61/016/001/016/019
B013/B055

fairly precise (±0.5% error), rapid, and the equipment is simple. It can be applied for determination of mercury in organic mercury compounds in the absence of chloride or bromide. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 17 references: 9 Soviet, 1 German, 1 US, 1 Czechoslovakian, and 5 Austrian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, Leningrad (Institute of High-molecular Compounds, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1959

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Card 3/3

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; NOVOZHILOVA, I.V.

Rapid micromethod for determining sulfur in monomeric and polymeric organic compounds in the presence of halogens, nitrogen, and alkali metals. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.2:222-225 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institute of High-Molecular Weight Compounds, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

(Sulfur--Analysis)
(Sulfur organic compounds)

25053
S/075/61/016/004/003/004
B107/B207

5.5230

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A. I., Nikolayeva, N. A., Orestova, V. A.

TITLE: Fast method of fluorine microanalysis in monomeric and polymeric organofluorine compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 4, 1961, 469-471

TEXT: In continuation of Schoeniger's studies (Ref. 16: Schoeniger W., Mikrochimica Acta 869 (1956)), the authors developed a fast method of fluorine microanalysis. It is based on the combustion of the sample, absorption into bidistillate and titration with thorium nitrate against alizarin S as indicator. The analysis of various organofluorine compounds shows that the error does not exceed -0.3%. (Two compounds were synthesized by T. V. Sheremeteva, Z. V. Borisova, V. V. Kudryavtsev). For reasons of comparison, some polymeric compounds were analyzed by the new method and by the method of pyrohydrolysis with MgO (Ref. 14: Gel'man N. E., Korshun M. O., Novozhilova K. I., Zh. analit. khimii 15, 342 (1960)). The results are in good agreement, however, the new method is much simpler. Procedure: 10 ml bidistillate are filled into a 250 ml flask with standard

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25053
S/075/61/016/004/003/004
B107/B207

Fast method of fluorine ...

ground section. The weighed portion of the organofluorine compound (3-7 mg) is wrapped into filtering paper, lit and burned on a platinum net in the flask. If the sample is very rich in fluorine, some pure paraffin is added (3-5 mg) before the combustion. The flask is shaken for 3-5 minutes until the vapour vanishes. The experimental technique is described in Ref. 17 (Ref. 17: Sokolova N. V., Orestova V. A., Nikolayeva N. A., Zh. analit. khimii 14, 472 (1959)). The flask is opened and filled with bidistillate up to 50 ml, at higher fluorine contents (over 60%) to 100 ml. 0.6 ml of a 1% alizarin S solution is added. The solution is neutralized with 0.1 N NaOH until it turns red, subsequently, 1 to 2 drops 0.025 N HNO_3 are added until the solution turns yellow. To adjust the necessary pH value (2.9 to 3.00), 3.5 ml of the buffer mixture (1 N $CH_2ClCOOH$ + 1 N NaOH; 1:1) are added. The sample is titrated in the same flask with 0.025 N thorium nitrate solution. The blank test consumption (about 0.04 ml) is deduced from the consumed volume. The blank test is carried out under the same conditions, but without weighed portion. The equivalent of thorium nitrate solution was determined on weighed portions of pure fluoro acetamide (3-5 ml) which was dried at 55-60°C until constant weight was attained.

Card 2/3

Fast method of fluorine ...

25053
S/075/61/016/004/003/004
B107/B207

12 to 16 analyses can be made in six hours. Nitrogen, sulfur and chlorine exert no disturbing effect upon the analysis. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 17 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Clark S. J. Quantitative Methods of Organic Microanalysis. Research Analyst. London, (1956); Rogers R. N., Vasuda S. K., Analyt. Chem. 31, 616 (1959); Senkowski B. Z., Wollish E. G., Shafer E. G. E., Analyt. Chem. 31, 1574 (1959); Ma T. S., Gwirtsman J., Analyt. Chem., 29, 140 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of High-molecular Compounds, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1960

Card 3/3

S/183/62/000/005/002/002
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kharitonov, V. M., Lebedeva, A. I., Kharitonova, G. N., Toropova, Ye. G., Kiriyenko, I. B.

TITLE: Production of Adimin fiber

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 5, 1962, 47 - 49

TEXT: Experiments made in 1955 - 57 to imitate the Western Trelon fiber had failed. The present paper gives results of experiments started in 1961 to produce a fiber, "Adimin", from hexamethylene diammonium adipate (AH salt) and ε-caprolactam in the ratio of 90 : 10. These experiments were made with an apparatus used for producing caprone fiber. The process consists in: dissolution of the two monomers; filtration of the solution; polyamide formation; extruding of the polyamide into bands and crumbling of the bands; drying of the polyamide and spinning; further processing of the fiber in the textile plant. Since Adimin contains only 1.5-2% low-molecular compounds there was no need to wash out the crumbled polyamide. The molecular weight of polyamide was found to drop with increasing content of stabilizer (adipic acid): the MW was 23,500-24,000 with 0.45% adipic acid, and 18,700-18,800 with 0.85% adipic acid. An MW

Card 1/2

Production of Adimin fiber S/183/62/000/005/002/002
B101/B186

of 18,800-20,000 is recommended for producing hosiery. Adimin is more heat-resistant than caprone, its MW remained unchanged when heated to 280°C for 1 hr. Spinning of Adimin was performed with ПП-700-И (PP-700-I) spinning machines, rate of fiber formation 700 m/min, polyamide temperature 270-271°C, drawing 1 : 3.3. The fiber showed 35-37 km breaking length and 36-38% elongation. As compared with caprone, Adimin has higher shrinkage and lower stiffness: data for fixed, twisted fiber with 200 windings per meter: shrinkage in H_2O at 100°C, 5.1% (caprone 6.5%), stiffness measured with Pavlov's pendulum apparatus, 103 (caprone 143). The fiber is easily worked into hosiery. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIISV (V. M. Kharitonov, A. I. Lebedeva) Klinskiy kombinat (Klin Combine) (G. N. Kharitonova, Ye. G. Toropova, I. B. Kiriyenko)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1962

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; KRAMER, K.Sh.

New method of simultaneous microdetermination of carbon, hydrogen, and mercury in organomercury compounds. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1305-1307 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Mercury organic compounds) (Carbon--Analysis)
(Hydrogen--Analysis) (Mercury--Analysis)

S/171/62/015/005/003/008
E075/E592

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A.I. and Novozhilova, I.V.

TITLE: Determination of phosphorus in monomeric and polymeric organic compounds by a volumetric method

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk. v.15, no.5, 1962, 423-427

TEXT: P was determined in the presence of halogenide, sulphate and nitrate ions by the Bennewitz-Tanzer method, i.e. by precipitating PO_4^{3-} with ammoniacal $MgCl_2$ solution and back titrating the excess $MgCl_2$ with complexon III ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$). The authors modified the method by using Seignette salt instead of $Ca(CN)_2$ to mask the interfering ions and by adding the indicator (eriochrom black T) not as a powder but in the form of a solution in triethanolamine. The back titration was conducted without separating the precipitate. The combustion was carried out in a flask filled with O_2, the products being absorbed in 10 ml of 1:2 HNO_3. Ammonium persulphate was added to the P compounds to ensure complete combustion. Using

Card 1/2

Determination of phosphorus in ... S/171/62/015/005/003/008
E075/E592

the modified method P was determined in various polymeric organo-phosphorus compounds with ±0.3% accuracy. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Weight Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 2/2

S/075/62/017/005/006/007
I033/I233

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, A.I. and Pisarenko, E.S.

TITLE: Functional analysis of high molecular weight compounds. Communication 1: Microdetermination of methoxy groups in copolymers and polymers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.17, no. 5, 1962, 636-638

TEXT: The applicability of Fibek's method for microdetermination of methoxy groups in polymers was investigated. Complete formation of methyl iodide was reached by dissolution of the polymer in phenol containing a small amount of red phosphorus, followed by treatment with HI. This is the only change. Determination was carried out in an apparatus similar to that described by

Card 1/2

Car

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.; ORESTOVA, V.A.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in fluorine organic compounds. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.8:993-997 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of High Molecular Weight Compounds, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis) (Flourine organic compounds)

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; PISARENKO, E.S.

Microdetermination of methoxy groups in certain polyfunctional derivatives of xylitol and sorbitol. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no. 7: 892 894 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institute of High Molecular Weight Compounds, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

LEBEDEVA, A.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.

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[Continuous conveyer methods used in the lot production of composite machines] Potochno-konveiernye metody v seriino m proizvodstve slozhnykh mashin; iz opyta Leningradskogo zavoda poligraficheskikh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

L 16415-66 EWT(1) RO
ACC NR: AP6009004

SOURCE CODE: UR/0320/65/000/[illegible]1/0062/0070

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, A. K.

33
32
B

ORG: none

TITLE: News on the use of herbicides - a survey of papers submitted to the editor

SOURCE: Vestnik sel'skokhozyaystvennoy nauki, no. 11, 1965, 62-70

TOPIC TAGS: weed killer, agriculture crop, wheat, plant metabolism, chlorophyll synthesis

ABSTRACT: The article covers 20 papers on laboratory and field trials
of triazines, 2,4 D herbicides and new compounds on various
field crops. The authors' names, titles, and organizations
are listed and the contents of their papers are summarized.
The combined use of triazines and 2,4 D herbicides against
weeds in corn crops gave good results with no significant
crop injury. Atrazin was the most effective triazine used
on sorghum and millet in the Ukraine, since it killed the

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UDC: 632.954

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ACC NR: AP6009004

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deep rooted weeds which dry out the soil. A mixture of simazin and DNOC proved best on combined corn and feed bean crops in medium loam. Under subtropical high moisture conditions, an atrazin and propazin mixture proved best in sorghum because of their low water solubility. It was shown that herbicide treatment at the tillering stage of one wheat variety kills weeds without injuring crops, while treatment at the same stage of another species has unfavorable effects on ears and blossoms. Also discussed were the effects of herbicides on the quantitative and qualitative composition of weeds in pea and corn crops, the effect of various simazin doses on dry-farmed corn, the effect of herbicides on ricinus plants, the use of atrazin on corn in the Ukraine, and the effect of 2,4 D combined with spray fertilizing on nitrogen and phosphorus absorption and the metabolism of mono- and dicotyledons of corn and Sonchus. Sonchus metabolism was severely depressed by this mixture to the advantage of corn, which recovered from the effect of the herbicide on the 17th day. Another subject was the effect of herbicides on carbohydrate metabolism.

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In a study on herbicide toxicity for rhizospheric soil microorganisms in corn and amaranth, atrazin decreased the microflora of amaranth but stimulated that of corn. Penetration of atrazin into plants and chlorophyll synthesis at various stages of growth is reported. New herbicides reported are MG-T, an aqueous concentrate of the triethanolamine salt of maleic hydrazide suitable for tubers and root crops; Endothal, which is synthesized from maleic anhydride and furan and is used for cotton; and Phenazone, which is 2-phenyl-4-amino-5-chloropyridazone-6 and is used for various beet crops. The Institute of Organic Synthesis has produced a new poison called Rantindan which kills only small rodents. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 06, 02 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 SM

LEBEDEVA, A.M.

Medical care of workers at "Neftestroi." Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.10:64
O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Polotskim gorzdravotdelom.
(POLOTSK--PETROLEUM WORKERS--MEDICAL CARE)